

OVERSEAS MAIL.
A mail via the Canadian route leaves to-day. Closes for parcels at 3 p.m., and for letters at 4 p.m.

McGill Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 64.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

UNION DANCE.
There are still a few tickets left for the Union Dance to-morrow night. If YOU haven't bought yours, do so to-day.

PRICE TWO CENTS



ELECTRICALS MAKE A TRIP OUT OF TOWN

Twenty Men Spent Day Inspecting the Development

SHOWN PLANT IN DETAIL.

Men Divided up in Groups to Facilitate the Inspection of Machinery.

In spite of the early hour of 8.15, about twenty members of the Electric Club were on hand yesterday morning, when the train left Bonaventure Station for Cedars. Mr. R. M. Wilson, chief electrical engineer of the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., and Prof. Christe, accompanied the men to explain the mysteries and to see that they did not get lost in the French country.

At Cedars Station there was a general rush for the autos. The unfortunate who were crowded out had to take the five mile drive in rigs. The day, although cold, was ideal, and every one was feeling fine when they arrived at the power plant. The plant consists of two buildings, the Power House in which the electricity is generated, and the Transformer House, in which the voltage is stepped up to 110,000 volts for transmission purposes.

The men were taken to the Power House first. Mr. Hullett, the superintendent of the plant, Mr. Wilson and two of the head operators took charge of groups of the men, and explained the plant to them. Great interest was shown in the governors which regulate the large generators. These generators, which are driven by 10,000 H.P. turbines of the vertical type, generate 6,600 volts at 60 cycles. An idea of the size of these machines is given by the fact that the diameter of rotating parts is 32 feet, and the whole rotating mass weighs about 275 tons. This is supported entirely from the top by a Kingsbury bearing.

The operating switchboard from which the whole plant is controlled, also drew the attention of the men for considerable time. This was fully explained, and as many of the points as possible, without interfering with the operation of the plant, were demonstrated.

From the Power House the men went to the Club House. This Club House was built and is run by the Company for the housing of operators and other employees. There the men were served a hearty meal, which was very welcome, as the fresh air of the country is great for the appetite. A few words of thanks were given Mr. Wilson for the trouble he had taken to arrange the trip, also for the dinner and for the transportation from the station. The men then gave Mr. Wilson three hearty cheers and a tiger, ending up with the McGill yell.

After dinner a trip was taken up the canal in a tug boat. This gave the men a chance to see the civil engineering side of the development. On the return, Mr. Simmons, the assistant superintendent, took the men through the Transformer House. The electricity from eight of the generators goes to Massena, N.Y., where it is used in the manufacture of aluminum. Its voltage is raised by two banks, each consisting of three transformers from 6,600 volts to 110,000. The entire apparatus is in the west end of the Transformer House. In the east end is the similar apparatus for the remaining two generators, which deliver electricity to the M. L. H. and P. Co. This is stepped up from 6,600 volts to 66,000 volts.

As Mr. Wilson stated in his lecture last Wednesday night, the two points in the design of the plant were to obtain continuity of service and to make it as near fool proof as possible. All the bus bar and switching arrangement is in duplicate, so in case of trouble on one bus bar the other is always ready for service. A good example of the efficiency of this arrangement occurred a short time ago. Owing to a short circuit in an oil switch, the eight machines were put out of service, and in nine minutes they were in operation through the duplicate oil switch.

Mr. Wilson also made the statement that this Power House is the most efficient engineering project in the world.

The men then went through a small power plant owned by the M. L. H. and P. Co., which gets its power from the Saguenay Canal. This plant was built in 1907. The contrast between the two plants gave a good example of the rapid advance made in hydroelectric developments in the last few years.

At present the development consists of about 100,000 H.P., but the work of completing it has already begun, and it is expected that the complete installation of ten more machines, giving a total of 200,000 H.P., will be finished within the next three years.

At 5.30 the men gathered at the Transformer House, from which the rigs took them back to the station. They were inclined to be joyous and noisy on the return trip, but the remonstrance of the conductor kept them from raising the roof off the car.

This is the last meeting of the Club until after the January exams. The executive will meet at Gordon's Studio at 2 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 18, to get the photo taken for the Annual.

VICE COMMITTEE IS
APPOINTED BY THE
McGILL Y. M. C. A.
Louis H. Derrer, Sci. '17, president of the McGill Y. M. C. A., has appointed a committee of four members of the Board of Directors to conduct an investigation and report upon the present condition of morals and vice in the section of the city adjoining the University. The committee is composed of George W. Bourke, Arts '17; H. R. Morgan, Arts '17; K. P. Tsolainos, Arts '18, and Mr. Derrer himself, who will act as chairman and superintend the investigation.

It is expected that the committee will enter thoroughly into the subject in hand, and prepare a report on conditions in the neighborhood of the University for presentation to the proper authorities.

SENIOR TEAM PLAY SECOND IN PRACTICE

First Practice in Which Teams Were Chosen.

SLATER PROVES THE STAR.

Whole of First Team are Playing Well—Fraser Has Best Condition.

The fastest practice yet was indulged in by the Senior and Junior Hockey squads yesterday afternoon at the Arena, when the whole squad that were called for the practice appeared. Forty minutes of the fastest kind of work featured the greatest part of the time. The senior forwards played opposite to the senior defence men, and, as a result, a good scrap was put up on both sides. The last twenty minutes, the first team lined up against the second, with the exception of a few men on the first who were put in to bolster up the seconds. The first team lined up with Scott in the nets, Fraser and Magee on the defence, and McCulloch and Behan as forwards, while Slater held down centre ice. This line-up was kept intact throughout. The seconds lined up the following men: McTeigue, Cully, Anderson, Kelly, Rooney, Rothschild, Jacques, Robillard. These men took turns on the ice.

Of the seniors, Slater was by far the best man in general playing, his work in all departments being of sterling order. Behan and McCulloch played the boards in great style and worried McTeigue with some accurate and wicket shots. As for Scott and McTeigue, these two are both so good that it would be impossible to say which one was the better. One thing is evident, Scott will have to work hard to hold his old place on the line-up if McTeigue continues his present great work. Rooney was put in McCulloch's place for a time, and played a whale of a game. His work is never bad, but he fairly flew over the ice at times. Anderson, of the seconds, played well. Fraser appears to be the best conditioned man out, is apparently tireless, and still shows his surprising good work at defences. Robillard is a good stick-handler, but has no condition. Jacques showed up well at centre on the second team, for a time. He made a couple of good shots well in on Scott. The first team, despite the hard work-out, showed very little effect from it.

The junior hockey schedule was announced last night, after a meeting of the league, of which Pat Rooney is the President. It is as follows:

(Continued on Page 3.)

AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL.

Two McGill men overseas have been decorated with the Military Medal according to an official announcement issued yesterday by the War Office. They are Corp. Ross R. Hutchinson, Arts '17, and Corp. A. B. Rutherford, Sci. '16 both of whom are serving with the Signal Companies of the Canadian Engineers. In addition, Pte. D. M. Rae, a student of McGill, B. C., before he enlisted, has been awarded the Medal. Pte. Rae is also with one of the Divisional Signal Companies.

E. T. CLUB REORGANIZES.

The Eastern Townships Club will reorganize for the year next Monday evening, when the men from the Townships will meet in the Grill Room of the Union at 6 p.m. for supper, after which a short business meeting will be held.

This Club aims to include in its membership all men who can claim an allegiance to the Townships, either past or present. It has had a number of successful years of existence and there is no reason, with so many men from that section of the Province at McGill this year, that it should not be as popular this year.

All men from the Townships are therefore requested to be at the Union for supper next Monday evening, Dec. 18th, at 6 p.m.

VERDUN'S PART IN HISTORY IS FAR-REACHING

Has Always Been a Pivotal Point in History.

VERDUN BEST KNOWN POINT

Early in the War it Assumed Prominence as a Scene of Death Struggle.

"In taking up the incident of Verdun, one is reminded that the powers of language are quite feeble and futile when put to the test of describing what has occurred during the course of the great war," said Dr. Colby, in his lecture on Verdun, delivered in the course he is giving, at the Royal Victoria College yesterday. To the ordinary man who reads the papers Verdun seems to be nothing more or less than a fortress of the first class, ranking with that of Metz or Belfort. It comprises some twenty separate fortresses, all rendered as impregnable as modern science could make them. To the historian, however, Verdun has figured in the establishment of Germany and France as states of the modern world, and has also played a prominent part in the formation of the French frontier as it was constituted before the war. When Charlemagne's three grandsons, Lothair, Louis and Charles, divided the great Carolingian inheritance, it was here that the treaty was signed.

When the Great War began, the names most to the fore in the discussion were those of Strassburg, Metz and Verdun, but now Verdun, on account of what occurred between February 21 and June 30, is much more on the lips of the public. During the Franco-German war Metz attained great prominence because it was the pivotal point of the campaign, when raged the battles of Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte; but neither these battles nor the heroic defense of Metz by the Duc de Guise in the winter of 1552-53 can vie with the late developments about Verdun. At Strassburg the Marsellaise was composed, and first sung, but even the effect of this famous composition is not to be compared with the effects of the attack and defence of Verdun.

The fighting around Verdun is not more important than, say, the battle of the Marne, but the latter represents a death struggle of nations, whereas the former was the last desperate effort of the German offensive to crush France and bring her to a separate peace. After seeing his heavy artillery batter down everything before it in Poland and Galicia, William II determined to employ the same methods to capture the fortress which was regarded with so much respect by neutrals. Such a capture would mean that the march on Paris could be resumed; that the morale of the French people would be seriously affected; that neutrals would be impressed, and perhaps most of all, it afforded an opportunity for the Crown Prince to regain the good graces and opinions of the German people, a thing of which he was badly in need.

Verdun itself lies on a level piece of ground on the bank of the Meuse, mainly to the east of the river. It is flanked by a number of hills, among those to the east being Pepper Hill, Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux. On the west is the famous "Mort Homme" Hill.

After the terrific bombardment of Liege, in 1914, the French saw that under modern conditions of warfare it would be foolish to depend upon the forts alone to withstand an onslaught, particularly if the guns of the enemy had a longer range than those of the defenders. Accordingly Sarrail, who was in command, pushed out his line as far as possible past the city, going even to the plain of the Woëvre, and moved the heavy artillery of the forts to this advanced position. The result was that the line was rendered vulnerable and the Germans made an attempt, from their positions north of Verdun, to cut off the French from the Somme recently succeeded in cutting off Combes. This is also being attempted by our forces in respect to Bapaume and Peronne. The failure of the Germans to do this suggests several trains of thought," declared the lecturer. One of these is that the Germans could not hope to capture Verdun without a terrific loss of life. This they were prepared to do, as is evidenced by the representations made to the troops to the effect that the capture of the fortress would mean the end of the war.

The lecturer then described the difference between parsimony and economy. In this connection he dealt upon the troops of General Balfourier or the famous 20th Division. When the Germans began to bombard Verdun General Joffre sent Castelnau to look over the situation, and make preparation to stop the Germans. At the first of the battle the French had to withdraw to the east bank of the Meuse, during which time Germany lost heavily, but reinforcements were steadily coming to their aid, and the situation became desperate for the French. After arriving at Verdun, Castelnau decided to use only picked men, and chose the 20th Division for the task. That the French were able to hold the Germans on the 24th and 25th of February—the most crucial point of the great battle—against the

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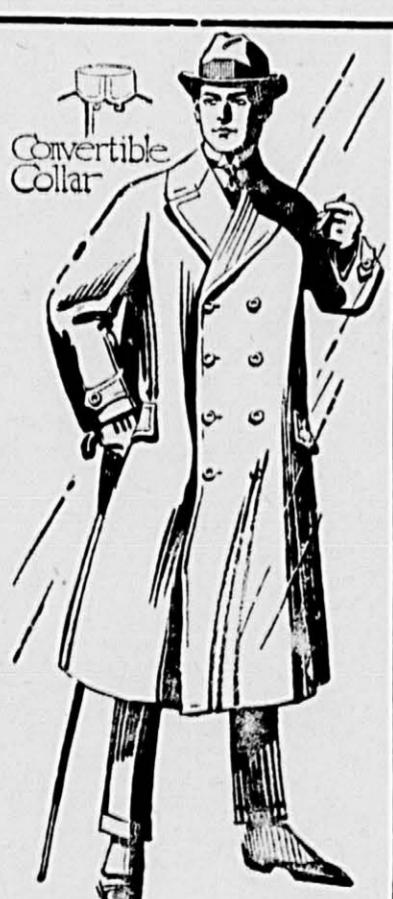
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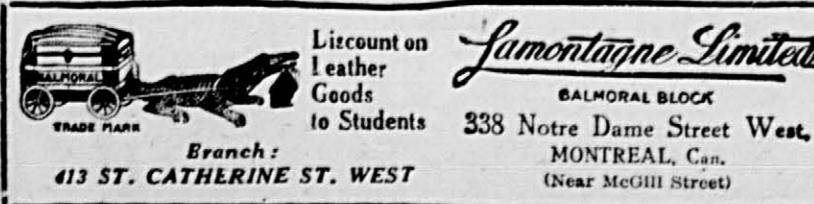
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(Continued on Page 2.)

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.
Published Every Day Except Sunday by

H. R. Morgan, '17, President, T. J. Kelly, B.A., '17, Editor-in-Chief, J. E. McLeod, '17, Managing Editor, F. W. Almond, Med., '19, Circulation Manager.

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THE DAILY—AND YOU.

The success of an organization can be measured in terms of the co-operation which it receives from those connected with it. This is equally true whether the association be a corporation, a college society or the college paper. It is in respect to the latter that we wish to confine our remarks.

Students will lunch and dine together with a fine show of friendship, and the following day the only knowledge which the student body, as a whole, has of the affair is contained in a short "squib" which is often so small as to pass unnoticed except by one who thoroughly peruses every word of his paper. Surely if the business at hand warrants one or two hours' discussion, as is generally the case, the opinions voiced and the decision finally arrived at are worthy of being brought before all of the students. The same remarks apply to class meetings, which are held quite frequently.

It is true that there are class representatives on the staff of the Daily, but when it comes down to the fine point the members of the class as a whole are as responsible as is the representative for the appearance of an account of the proceedings at the meeting. Whether this reporter is wilfully or unavoidably absent does not make the slightest difference. The Daily is your paper, and in order that it may attain to the highest possible degree of success it should receive your unstinted co-operation. There should be a certain relation between members of the same association to bring before those who did not attend what transpired at the meetings. The Faculty also should be interested in the discussion and decision decided upon, and to tell the truth, we think that they do take a very active interest in these affairs, if we are to judge by the serious manner in which we have seen many of them reading the Daily.

The relative attitude of students of other faculties has a place not to be forgotten, and what is true of the relations of the sister faculties is true of the relations to sister Universities and the public generally.

The Daily is a power—in fact, it is the eyes, the ears, and tongue of the University, and as such it should be wielded to the greatest advantage. It should be an influence on all University life, but not content with this, upon those outside the narrow confines of our college walls.

Constructive criticism is splendid, and at all times most highly desirable. On the other hand, those benighted individuals whose sole delight is to criticize destructively, are generally a species of parasites that cannot be condemned too heartily.

It goes without saying that if city newspapers are able to hold their position in a community only by means of a large staff, and many correspondents, a college paper can only attain true success by perfect harmony between every student and the staff. How prone many are to lay the blame on those connected with the paper? What a welcome thing it would be if every student would inform the Daily officers, or a member of the staff, of every event that is to take place, and then at times make it known that he or she is willing to write an account of what occurred. The same is true as regards news of undergraduates, or of graduates overseas. Information that many have will be welcomed both by their comrades in arms, who receive the Daily, and those still at home or at McGill.

Far too many ask others to do those things for them that they, by co-operation, should do for themselves. Everyone should be filled with enthusiasm to make the Daily more of a success, and take pride in sharing the responsibility. Right results depend upon right relations, and to do the work thoroughly and properly means that our associations must be such as to substantially cover the entire field.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Reports coming to the Daily office are insistent in the rumor that a number of undergraduates intend to come to the Union dance on Friday evening in dress suits. We thought that the letter of the President of the Union published a few days ago would dispose of the question, but it does not seem to have had that effect. When permission to hold such a function as the one scheduled for Friday was asked of the Committee on Social Functions, the condition that it should be informal was insisted upon by that body, and in fact the holding of the dance was made conditional upon such a ruling being observed. Have the students not sense enough to see that if this rule is broken it will mean that no more affairs of this sort can be held? There must be a good reason behind such a decision of the Social Committee, and if a few of the undergraduates have not enough "horse sense" to see it, then they should stay away from the affair altogether. Any undergraduate who appears in a dress suit next Friday, in the face of the resolution above set forth, will not only jeopardize the pleasure of the whole student body for the future, but will also be considered to have made a breach of etiquette.

THE "LIT."

The Executive of the above club will meet at Gordon's, 411 St. Catherine St., to-morrow, at 1 p.m., to have the picture taken for the Annual.

SOME PHYSICIST.

The following question was handed by a freshman physicist the other day to a professor: How many watts of work are done in cleaning and polishing 8 buttons of our tunics, if each button is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; 2 shoulder crests of four letters each (C.O.T.C.); and 8 great-coat buttons of 1 in. in diameter, if the work takes 22 minutes and 52 seconds.

We wonder if this polished gentleman ever cleans the brass on his belt.

Ten students of the University of Kansas were recently arrested as hooded while trying to beat their way to Nebraska on a freight train.

BREATHES THERE A MAID?

(With most humble apologies to Sir Walter.)

By L. B.

Breathes there a maid with heart so wedded

Who never to herself conceded—
Marriage my goal, my highest aim?

Whose heart hath ne'er within her yearned

As toward a man her eyes hath turned

From celibating on a barren plain?

If such there breathe, go snub her well!

In her no human raptures dwell;

Low the her skirts, high her brain,

Good her health as maid can attain,—

Despite the brain-cells, health and skirts,

The wretch, concentrated all in work,

Existing, shall forfeit male renown,

And, trebly dying, shall go down,

To the mere mud from which she mired,

Unloved, unmarried, and undesired.

—Minnesota Daily.

PHRYNE AND FRANKENSTEIN.

Dear Frankenstein—So you, too, are a poor student! Then let Phryne be merry, having found both a friend and a comrade in misery. In me you see one of the rare individuals that seek for knowledge rather than marks. And, to tell the truth, the University duly appreciates my inclination, for I am annually distinguished by that fatal star next to my name. But what care I? Ich singe wie der Vogel singt der in den Zweigen wohnet, das lied das aus der Kehle dringt ist Lohn der reichlich lohnet."

I confess to a feeling of disappointment during the first months of my college life. I had expected to find solutions to many problems, but alas, "there was a veil past which I could not see"; and had it not been for my unquenchable thirst for knowledge, I should probably have been one of the leaders of my class. But I take more interest in the science of language than in the use of piget, pudet, paenet, etc.; and am more eager to know the incessant struggle of the mind in grand ascent, than the fact that a corpulent gentleman named Johnson lived in England during the reign of George I, and left a pedantic dictionary and an unreadable story.

How wonderful it would be, with our grand accumulation of science, if we were to discuss in class, with the assistance of an inspiring professor, the many new phases of human intelligence! You may say: "Are we not at liberty to choose any of the natural sciences?" To be sure we are, but what results do we get from such specialized study? Suppose you were to take a course in anthropology. What do you learn but definitions?

The beneficial effects of such study are seemingly overlooked. But you may ask: "What good can a student derive from a science as sordid as anthropology? What benefit accrues to the woman or the man who pursues the modification which the ancestors of man underwent?"

One sentence may reply to this satisfactorily. It teaches us that humanity never fell, and that woman was not the original cause of the woes of mankind. Man and woman no longer appear sinners by nature, but poor individuals that come into this world willy-nilly and try to make the best of it. Instead of despising the criminals, the outcasts of society, we begin to feel for them, "for who can tell to what red hell his sightless soul may stray."

It is true that the great majority do not know the wonderful world they inhabit, are ignorant of the steady advance of science, and still cling to fearful notions which originated in the Pliocene age! Of those who have access to our educational institutions, the majority choose the garniture of knowledge, poetry, belles lettres, etc., and leave the nucleus to narrow specialists. But real poetry is not to be found only in the pages of the Wordsworths, but also in science, which one cannot study without receiving the most inspiring suggestions. The man who said that all the wonders of life are to be found in one square foot of ground, was, I believe, right. For the little ant, or any minute insect, is after all as wonderful as the universe itself.

I am tempted to say something apropos your fertile comments on self-forgetfulness. This condition excludes, as I understand, all personal gain. Now were the Christian martyrs of such a calibre? The saints who, in order to save their souls, fled to the desert, refusing to look upon the face of woman, nay, even turning away from their mothers as something unclean, were they forgetful of self?

Let me quote a passage from St. Jerome, a shining light in the Catholic calendar. "Fly with tearless eyes to the banner of the cross. In this matter cruelty is the only pity."

Those around you may tell you that all the household rests upon you. Such chains as these the love of God and the FEAR OF HELL can easily break. . . . The enemy brandishes a sword to slay me. Shall I think of mother's tears?"

Please tell me, Frankenstein, is all this motivated by self-forgetfulness?

PHRYNE.

VERCUN'S PART IN HISTORY IS FAR-REACHING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

German attack was due to their efforts.

The Germans made charge after charge with troops from the second line, keeping their best troops for the advance. French companies would now and then be cut off, and orders were given to evacuate a trench when it could no longer be held. Petain was chosen by Joffre to carry command, and he arrived when things were in the worst condition. On the 24th the Germans took Fort Douaumont, but Petain, by his knowledge that the 20th Division were the men for the task, by ordering them to counter-attack, was able to sweep the Germans from the plateau around the fort. The Germans were thus not able to make much use of the fort, and with their plan foiled the French were in a position to reconstruct their front. The worst part after this appeal the fighting was as severe as any that had taken place.

The day the Somme offensive commenced Thiaumont was recaptured.

The Germans were now known to be weakening, and the fall of Fleury, and Douaumont and Vaux followed.

The Germans still hold country north of Verdun, but the cost has been out of all proportion to the success they have achieved.

especially their systems of counter-attacks. The German still continued to attack with great losses, especially at Dead Man's Hill.

One of the most distinct acts was the defence of Fort Vaux, where Major Raynal, with 550 men, was kept for three days without food or water.

Nivelle, who knew that the French were to carry out an offensive on the Somme along with the rest of the Allies, was able to hold the Germans back toward the end of June, and he drove them back. Nivelle then made an appeal to the troops to uphold the traditions of the army at Verdun just before the Somme offensive by the Allies had begun. The next six days after this appeal the fighting was as severe as any that had taken place.

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The Germans still hold country north of Verdun, but the cost has been out of all proportion to the success they have achieved.

There are few things so useless as time.

There are few things so useless as worry.

It will not win a girl's love or raise the price of potatoes; it will not get a man a grade in E.C. or make him immune from the hives. It helps no situation; it gets one nowhere; it is as gloomy and as uncertain a pleasure as the enjoyment of poor health.

There are few things which so interfere with and discourage progress or success as worry. It corrodes every nerve, it destroys ambition, it is a foe to content, it robs a man of the will or of the desire to think or to work. When a man worries he must give all of his time to it.

The man who says he can't help worrying resigns himself to emotional slavery too easily. Worry is amenable to the will, as is every other form of nervousness or hysteria. We encourage it by courting it and by yielding to it.

"String" told me the other day that he had had a letter from his mother telling him that he had had chicken pox when he was a child, so that there was no danger of contagion at this time; his instructor has misread his grade in philosophy—it was ninety-three; and his best girl had just sent him a beautiful birthday cake with a heart in the centre and with candles around it.

Why worry?

WORRY AN EXCEEDINGLY USELESS AND HARMFUL STATE OF MIND.

(Newsprint.)

"String" slouched into the office a few weeks ago and dropped into the chair in front of my desk, a crumpled and despondent heap. He had been exposed to chicken pox, his best girl was going to a dance with another man, and his quiz grade in Philosophy was thirty-nine. He was the picture of gloom and despair.

"I tell you, Dean," he said after a few moments of ominous silence, "I'm worried."

There are few states of mind more useless and harmful than worry. Half the things we worry about never happen, and the other half right themselves if we go along cheerfully and do our work.

I was brought up in an atmosphere of worry—that is, I lived as a child on a farm—and I early got my fill of it and learned its futility. There was the worry of chinch bugs and cut worms, of early frost and hot winds, of drought and wet spells, of low prices and failing crops, of hog cholera and bots and glanders and foot rot, and a thousand and one diseases and disasters which seldom overtook us.

A newspaper man spends half of his time trying to print something and the other half trying to keep something else out of print. He sleeps the rest of the time—Erie (Pa.) Dispatch. And then if he finds any spare time he takes a little recreation by playing golf.—K. U.

And then, if he is a college news-

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A GIRL'S LOVE IS NOT WON BY WORRY

Worry An Exceedingly Useless and Harmful State of Mind.

(Newsprint.)

"String" slouched into the office a few weeks ago and dropped into the chair in front of my desk, a crumpled and despondent heap. He had been exposed to chicken pox, his best girl was going to a dance with another man, and his quiz grade in Philosophy was thirty-nine. He was the picture of gloom and despair.

"I tell you, Dean," he said after a few moments of ominous silence, "I'm worried."

There are few states of mind more useless and harmful than worry. Half the things we worry about never happen, and the other half right themselves if we go along cheerfully and do our work.

I was brought up in an atmosphere of worry—that is, I lived as a child on a farm—and I early got my fill of it and learned its futility. There was the worry of chinch bugs and cut worms, of early frost and hot winds, of drought and wet spells, of low prices and failing crops, of hog cholera and bots and glanders and foot rot, and a thousand and one diseases and disasters which seldom overtook us.

A newspaper man spends half of his time trying to print something

and the other half trying to keep something else out of print. He sleeps the rest of the time—Erie (Pa.) Dispatch. And then if he finds



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STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

Dr. W. Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, presided over the first of a series of lectures arranged by the Council for the Study of International Relations and delivered at the Bedford College for Women. Dr. Page spoke on the study of literature as a permanent feature of international relations. There were three ways, he said, in which the relationships between two nations managed to express themselves—political, commercial and intellectual. The political expressions varied as governments came and went; the commercial expressions also varied with the shifting fortunes of trade; the intellectual relations of two great peoples were the most important of the three, because they were more likely to be permanent. It was exceedingly gratifying to him, as an American, to know that the academic world could find time, in the midst of its present preoccupations, to consider the permanent relations between his country and the United Kingdom.

The effect of visits between the United States and England, of men interested in education, literature, or any pursuit of intellectual life, could not possibly be magnified. It was no new thing for scholars to come and go between the old country and America, but he would like to enter a plea for more frequent visits. The real meaning of friendship between men who had the voice to speak for each nation, not in its political expressions, but in the more permanent expressions which shaped themselves in its literature and in its life, could now be seen more clearly than ever. At the beginning of the war a former tutor of his came across to see the scenes of Scott's novels and Burns' verses.

If there were men enough on both sides of the water like him, their international politicians might be relegated to purely ornamental positions. He had more satisfaction in working on such permanent ideas than could ever be got from shifting political and changing commercial conditions. Whenever he met one of his countrymen who seemed to lack appreciation of English education, literature, thought and temper, he soon discovered that his intellectual background was vague; and the proposition was reversible. On the mutual intellectual hospitality of the two peoples rested the foundations of permanent friendship as they rested on no other foundations. They would all miss all over the world, perhaps, the best lesson of the present conflict if they were not chastened by it and made more teachable.

DR. PERRIN TO LECTURE.

Dr. Perrin, of the Conservatorium of Music, will give his second address on the growth of musical literature in the Conservatorium at 8.15 p.m. this evening. The subject of the second address will be "The Growth of Musical Literature for Violin and Piano-Duet." Dr. Perrin is quite noted as a lecturer on musical subjects, a fact which was very clearly demonstrated last week at the first lecture of the series. The auditorium of the Conservatorium has always in the past been too small to seat in comfort the great number which have attended, but the attendance of the last lecture was much larger than any heretofore. The reputation which Dr. Perrin has earned is sufficient to enable the success of this lecture to be an assured fact.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL PHOTO. The STUDENTS' COUNCIL picture will be taken at Gordon's Studio on Saturday next, Dec. 16th, at 1 p.m.

sharpen.

MCGILL DAILY

INFLUENCE OF NOVEL AND PLAY IS DEBATED UPON

Sophomores Win Closely Debated Subject at R. V. C.

FRESHETTES DEBATING GOOD.

Both Sides Did Not Touch Upon All Sides of Question.

The debate given by members of the Delta Sigma Society yesterday afternoon in the R. V. C. was of even greater interest than had been expected. The Freshmen upheld the affirmative view of the question, in opposition to the Sophomores, and both sides presented very strong cases indeed.

Miss Rorke, of the first year, opened the debate by stating the proposition: "Resolved that the novel has exerted a greater influence than the play." The speaker undertook to prove that such has been the case in the past, leaving it to her colleague, Miss Eleanor Forde, to discuss the present conditions.

Miss Rorke showed the importance of the novel from Shakespeare's time to the present, and the tremendous enthusiasm that attended the publication of the first novels; she dwelt also on the fact that people of the higher class in England shunned the coarse plays of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and that later during the period of Puritan domination, plays were banned altogether.

The first speaker on the negative, Miss Hague, then showed the popularity of the play all through the Middle Ages, when it was presented by the church alone; then passed on to the time of the invention of printing, when the novel made its appearance. The novel, as this speaker explained, has been less popular than the play, because the seeing of a play requires much less expenditure of mental energy than does the reading of a novel, and laziness is a quality that is inherent in the majority of human beings. A number of appropriate quotations were given from Aristophanes, Macaulay, Carlyle, etc., showing the high esteem in which those writers held the play.

The second speaker on the affirmative, Miss Elinor Forde, then discussed the present situation of novel and play, showing that although the novel has taken longer to mature than has the play, yet its effect is now the greater. The brilliant stage settings and the elaborate furnishings that accompany the modern play, tend to obliterate its essential meaning and purpose. Plays also are short-lived, for note how many people will go to see a very ordinary play, as compared to the few that attend a performance of Shakespeare. And how many of the former can tell the plot of a play which they have seen a month ago, or less? The price of books is comparatively little, there are many free libraries, and a book once obtained can be read over and over again, but many people cannot afford to attend the theatre.

Then, too, as Miss Forde showed, many people are prevented by sickness, religious scruples, distance, from seeing plays. At least five novels are read to one play that is seen, and when we consider the huge number of magazines, newspaper-novels and "dime novels" that are at present in circulation, we cannot help thinking of the influence that the latter are having on the children of today.

The second speaker of the negative, Miss Monk, then resumed her colleague's argument, showing the influence that Shakespeare had had on the novels of his time, and how those of Moliere and Racine had influenced the French public, as the Gilbert and Sullivan plays have influenced the English public in more modern times.

Shakespeare and others have composed world-famous plays of material taken from lifeless novels. And men such as Ibsen, Shaw and Galsworthy, who have brought up the problems of to-day in novels, have turned to writing plays instead, and these have been much more influential than were the novels.

There is a story told of a man who jumped up once at a performance in His Majesty's Theatre, London, crying, "Stop torturing that woman on the stage there," and died instantly from heart failure. Did anyone ever die from reading a novel?

Miss Monk closed by mentioning the fact that Sir Herbert Tree had once been forbidden to present a certain play in this same theatre. The fact that there exists a strict censorship over plays, but none over novels, perhaps proves that the influence of the drama is recognized as the greater.

The first speaker on the affirmative refuted the arguments of the previous speaker, and the decision was then left to the judges, who were Miss Gascoigne, Miss Cameron and Miss Willis.

Miss Cameron communicated the decision to the Society, and proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Gascoigne, who had so kindly given her services as judge.

The Sophomores were unanimously declared the winners of the debate, but great credit was given to the Freshman team for excellent preparation, especially on the part of one debater, whose good address and clear arrangement of material made the competition fairly close. The material of the first speaker in the negative was considered to be very good, but delivered somewhat too quickly. The one criticism of the debate as a whole was that the meaning of a certain part of the proposition had not been agreed upon by the two sides before hand, and that the debate thereby lost some of its force. Nevertheless the debate was declared by all present, to have been an exceedingly entertaining one.

MAJOR ALEXANDER PROMOTED.

A London despatch says that Major Maurice Alexander, Law '10, assistant judge advocate-general of the Canadian forces overseas, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant colonel.

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The Royal Military College of
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HERE are few national institutions of more educational interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in addition to military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The College is an auxiliary institution to all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, least for the cadets, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors, all of whom are members of which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition to constant practice of gymnastic drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

For the past three years the Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dorvalon Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the requirements of the Law Society of Ontario it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extra is about \$500.

The competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For particulars concerning this examination and for any other information application should be made to the secretary of the Royal Military College, Ottawa, or to the Commandant Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

R. V. C. UNDERGRADUATE. There will be an important meeting of the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society to-day at 1 p.m. Important business to be discussed.

C. J. SIMARD,
Asst. Prov. Secy.

SCIENCE '17 PHOTO.
Mr. Stroud will be on hand to-day at 1 p.m. to take the Science '17 photo for this year's Annual. In all former pictures which have been taken there has always been a number of men not included. In order to make this picture complete, it is earnestly requested that all members of the class be present in front of the Engineering Building at one o'clock sharp.

R. V. C. VICTORIOUS
OVER MACDONALD

Both Teams Win—Seniors Overcome Big Lead by Brilliant Playing.

Yesterday afternoon the R. V. C. basketball teams went out to St. Anne's to play in a return match with Macdonald. The second left Montreal at four o'clock, and played immediately upon their arrival at the college. During the first half of the game, the play was rather one-sided. With the exception of two double fouls, no others were made by the R. V. C. team. The combination on both sides was improved, but the R. V. C. forwards were more accurate than their opponents, and continued to pile up the score until at the half-time, when the whistle blew, it stood 14-4 in their favor.

The playing was more even in the second half. Macdonald shot four goals in succession, and the R. V. C. girls had to work hard to keep the lead. The final score was 21-14 in favor of the R. V. C.

The first team reached Macdonald at 6:15, and after supper a large audience assembled in the men's gymnasium to witness what proved to be the most exciting game of the season. The whistle scarcely blew before Macdonald shot the first goal. From then on the ball passed rapidly up and down the field; the passing was erratic at times, and the combination was not as good as it was on Saturday, but in general the play was extremely fast, and the shooting, especially on Macdonald's part, was accurate. At half time Macdonald was ahead by a score of 22-11.

In the beginning of the second half both teams scored rapidly, but Macdonald made several fouls, and enabled their opponents to increase their score by free shots. From then on the R. V. C. forwards did splendid work, and continued to make goals until they defeated Macdonald by a score of 31-30.

Miss Cartwright, of the R. V. C., and Miss Wren, of Macdonald, kindly acted as referees.

First Teams.
R. V. C. — Forwards, E. Abbott and R. Goodwin; Wings, G. Craig, Q. Savage; Centre, M. Spier; Guards, D. Hicks and W. Wyatt.

Macdonald — Forwards, I. Cameron, I. Binning; Wings, E. Woodhouse, J. Rutherford; Centre, G. Revel; Guards, G. Dickson, R. Reynolds.

Second Teams.
R. V. C. — Forwards, E. Ross, R. Contant; Wings, G. Moody, R. Salmon; Centre, H. Graham; Guards, K. Milligan, R. Rogers.

Macdonald — Forwards, J. Cooke, M. Pullan; Wings, M. Rexford, T. Dale; Centre, S. Stikeman; Guards, M. Reynolds, G. Rutherford.

LECTURES SUSPENDED.

The following notice was issued by the Registrar's Office, and has been posted on the notice boards of the different Faculties:

"On account of the function in the Royal Victoria College on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 4:15 p.m., lectures will be suspended on that day at 4 p.m."

(Signed) J. A. NICHOLSON,
Registrar."

LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED.

It has been announced that, during the Christmas vacation, the Redpath Library will be closed from 12.30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 22, 1916, until 9 a.m. Thursday, Jan. 4, 1917, except on the following days, when the Library will be open in the morning from 10 to 12.30: Tuesday, December 26, 1916; Wednesday, Dec. 27; Thursday, Dec. 28; Friday, Dec. 29; Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917; and Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1917.

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PROBLEMS OF
INDIA AFTER
THE GREAT WAR

Discussed in Detail at Historical Club Last Evening.

VERY ABSORBING PAPERS.

Given by S. A. Holling and R. W. Herring, Which Represents Much Work.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening at the home of Dr. Colby. The subject brought before the society by the papers read, was India; this being especially interesting, when full account is taken of what India is doing in the present war.

The first paper was read by S. A. Holling, on "The Indian Problem After the War." The primary interest which England took in India, was purely a commercial one; charters being granted by the English Parliament to individuals and private corporations, to carry on trade with the natives. From this state England gradually acquired possession of India. Then and now, the natives of India were not, and are not, fully understood by the English people. Mutiny is bound to occur, when a ruling country does not understand those under its authority. Mutiny broke out in India, and continued until the beginning of the present war. But in view of what India is doing now, that aspect is not a troublesome one. The main part of the Indian problem resolves itself into this: How will the other parts of the Empire treat India, and how will she be governed after the war? Their own idea is Self Government. At present India is under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council. This body has no initiative authority, the chief authority being held by the Governor-General and his council, who are in India.

Fifteen provinces of India have English Lieutenant-Governors, with a native council. Altogether about seven million inhabitants are under local self-government, members of these bodies being elected by the ratepayers.

Education in India is exceedingly poor. The majority of natives in India are illiterate. This is due, not only to the unjust educational system, but also to the exceedingly large number of dialects, the strong caste system, which is almost unbreakable. Another thing which served to estrange India from Britain was that, no native could obtain a commission in the British Imperial Army, though at the present time, we are glad that this restriction has been done away with.

Some of the desires of the Indians themselves are Provincial Autonomy, Elective Majority, Self Government, and in fact every reform that is at present in operation in other countries. The desire of India is to take her place alongside other countries in the same circumstances as herself. The educated classes of India realize that the hope of future good for India lies in the British Parliament, and it is upon this that India's loyalty is based. She realizes that Britain will help her more in doing this, than she can ever hope to do by herself. To realize this Self Government, Indians must have sufficient intellect, and this will be readily granted them by all. Even in the times of Bright and Cobden, Indians were deemed capable of holding high offices under the Crown, and at the present time many of the high court officials, as well as Post and Customs officials in India, are native born.

Mr. Holling then read selections from writers and politicians of eminent note, proving the capability of the Indians, as well as their truthfulness. One of the main things which has kept the Indian nation so arid behind, is that her politics are kept in check by, and are bound up in, her social situation. In order to bring India up to her rightful place alongside her sister colonies in the Empire, education is needed, and a greater infusion of western ideas. The Indian aim is to fill a part in the British Empire such as is occupied by the self-governing colonies as Canada and Australia.

The second paper of the evening was read by R. W. Herring, on "India during the Present War." The first notification of India's attitude in the present war was seen when sixty transports containing Indian soldiers landed at Marseilles, France, in Sept., 1914. War is the test of a country's authority over her colonies, and India certainly stood true to England. For many years India has been stirred up by sedition, and this during peace times. Many were the conjectures of what India would do if England entered a war.

Germany was one of those who endeavored to profit by the seeming disloyalty of India. She hoped to do so, at the expense of England. For many years Germany had filled India with secret agents, helping to stir up mutiny. But in this she failed. Instead she formed the opinion that India was ready to revolt, and no one was more surprised at the stand taken by India, at the outbreak of the war, than Germany.

Everywhere natives rose to the support of the Empire, not simply that they were fighting to aid Britain, but that they, too, were fighting against the principles for which Germany was striving. Everywhere offers of assistance poured into the headquarters in India. Princes, Marajahs, rulers of border provinces offered men, money, horses and everything of any value whatever. And so it was that 70,000 soldiers reached France from India, when they were most needed; that is in the month of September, 1914. Besides the excellent work which the Indians have done in France, they have also aided in Egypt with camel corps.

Instead of proving a danger to England in time of war, India has proved a reservoir of strength and support.

The Indians have a capability for affection, as shown by their loyalty to the British Crown, especially in the case of the late Queen Victoria. One other thing which was thought would prove a disaster was the war be-

Y. M. C. A. BOARD PICTURE.
Arrangements have been made with Mr. Gordon to take the photograph of the Board of Directors of the McGill Y. M. C. A. TO-DAY, at 1 p.m. Members are urged to be on hand sharp on time, in order that those who have lectures at two o'clock may not be kept late.

EVEN CHINESE KNOW
OF LEACOCK'S FAME

Popular Professor's Works to be Printed in Braille Raised Type.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, whose humorous writings have amused thousands of those who have eyes to read, is about to extend the sphere of his popularity. There is, for this end, an edition now in preparation of one of the popular professor's works which is to be in the Braille raised type that enables those who are blind to read with comparative ease. Thus those who are deprived of sight will perceive and enjoy the flights of humour and fancy which have made the name of Leacock a household word on this continent. When even the blind demand a share in the laughter of the Nonsense Novels, and its fellows, there is surely no further extension of popularity that can be desired.

A further limit, however, is already assured, for the first copy of the new edition is to be sent to the General Institution for the Chinese Blind in Shanghai. This institution, the only one of its kind in China, was founded and endowed by Dr. John Fryer, a member of the family of Dr. C. E. Fryer, the well known professor of History in McGill's Arts Faculty. As many of the inmates of this institution can read English by the Braille system, Dr. Fryer, as soon as it was known that the above edition was to be published, asked and obtained the privilege of sending a copy to Shanghai. Thus the Canadian Mark Twain will travel through his book to the mysterious East, and who knows but that the Chinese will demand a translation of the writings which can make even the afflicted merry and light-hearted?

CAPT. SHATFORD TO SPEAK.

Captain, the Reverend Canon Shatford, now on short leave from France, will give an address in the First Baptist Church on Friday, at 3 p.m. The subject of the address will be: "Our Boys in the Trenches."

Capt. Shatford, coming from the scene of action, is in a position to tell much of interest regarding Montreal's boys in France. An invitation has been extended to all students to be present to hear him on this occasion.

MEETING CAN. SOC. C. E.

There will be a meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at 8 o'clock this evening, in the rooms of the Society, 176 Mansfield St. A paper on "Filtration Experience" will be read by the author, H. G. Hunter, Member Can. Soc. C. E., and student members of the society are urged to be present.

LOST

Between the Arts Building and the Chemistry Building, three keys on a ring. Please return to Janitor, Arts Building.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Students enrolled in correspondence courses offered by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts State Board of Education up to and including Nov. 30, 1916, total 2,004. Students enrolled in classes conducted by this department number 1,327. Study groups have a total enrollment of 68 students, making the sum total of all enrollments 3,399. The actual total at this time is 3,270. As 102 students have completed their course, 12 have been counted twice, and 15 have been dropped. Of the total number in correspondence courses 1,489 are men and 515 are women.

tween the Mohammedans of India and those of Turkey, and over this question great unrest is still felt. Due to the arrival in France of the Indian contingent, and its comradeship with those of Canada, Australia, and the English army, a new idea of India is going to be transmitted throughout the British Empire. Many misunderstandings which were natural before the war will be removed, especially one, the wrong idea of what India is like.

The rise of India will date from the end of the present war, since she has shown she can take her place in the Empire alongside the other colonies.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

The Royal Trust Co.

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MONTREAL



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$16.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the